

Nixon Asks Veto to Save Shipyard Differential

Wires President to Point Out Thousands of Families Get Living From Boat Building

BY CARL GREENBERG, Times Political Writer

Former Vice President Nixon asked President Kennedy on Wednesday to veto legislation repealing the 6% differential for Pacific Coast shipbuilding.

In a telegram to Mr. Kennedy, the Republican candidate for governor, pointing out that thousands of California families derive their income from shipbuilding, said:

"The 6% differential was enacted as an important national defense measure. At a time when the nation is seri-

ously threatened by the international Communist conspiracy, it is more necessary than ever before to maintain a strong shipbuilding industry on both coasts.

"I urge you to veto the repeal of the 6% differential so that a Senate hearing can be held and the Joint Chiefs of Staff can have an opportunity to tell the Senate whether a West Coast differential is needed in our national defense effort.

"This bill, passed in the closing days of Congress, has never had a hearing before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, although this committee has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over such matters.

"The Maritime Commission has stated positively that there is still a 4 1/4% differential in West to East shipbuilding costs."

Continuous Drive

Informed that Democratic Gov. Brown had in effect suggested a moratorium on discussion of the international situation and that the governor was planning to cancel many of his public appearances.

Nixon flatly rejected the idea. He said:

"All citizens — voters and candidates alike — have an even greater duty to prove the strength of our democratic system in time of crisis than in more normal times.

"It would be a distortion of our system and not in the best interest of California to declare a moratorium on political debate because of the desire of all Americans to support the President's Cuba policy.

"I feel that I have a responsibility to the people to continue to point out the deficiencies of the present state administration. As these deficiencies relate to the fight against communism it is not a question of which candidate is more anti-Communist than the other but which candidate has the most effective program to deal with the Communist menace in California."

Will Speak Out

Nixon said he won't hesitate to speak out on international events when he feels he "can make a contribution to public understanding," adding that he first recorded his opposition to Castro in a confidential memorandum to the Central Intelligence Agency in April, 1959.

He said he could see "no effect" of U.S. action on Cuba on the gubernatorial campaign, "particularly in view of the fact that President Kennedy took the same type of action that I advocated."

In a speech to the annual conference of the League of California Cities in the Biltmore Bowl, during which he was frequently applauded, Nixon:

1—Pledged top priority as governor in providing leadership "to help local governments find the financial resources they need to meet their public service."

its in this country... inspiring 'spontaneous' demonstrations in the name of peace. They have American citizens who will do their work."

The candidate said the internal Communist threat has been downgraded on the contention that the Reds have "only" 10,000 Americans. He asked, "Suppose we had 10,000 Russians to do our bidding?"

Earlier, Nixon addressed 7,000 employees of the Southern California Edison Co. at 85 locations in 11 central and Southern California counties from the company's auditorium here, over a microwave network.

In his talk he declared that, "Castro is virtually a madman compared to Khrushchev."

2—Declared the people should not have been denied the right to vote on a Constitutional amendment taxing telephone companies that, he said, "would have replaced millions of dollars in revenues lost by cities because of court decisions holding the companies do not require local franchises. The candidate lauded the telephone company for having agreed not to oppose such a measure.

Strong Local Laws

3—Slapped at Brown by saying that after the State Supreme Court's decision in the Carol Lane resorting case the Legislature should not have been prevented from redefining jurisdiction "so that strong local laws would not have been superseded by weaker state laws.

4—Stated greater consideration must be given local authorities in freeway construction and location and design of state buildings.

5—Declared the state "must not impose any additional programs on the local school districts without providing the necessary funds to pay for the state-imposed costs."

Nixon got a big hand when he said there have been suggestions his anti-Communist program would make him a "dictator," and: "I don't consider my opponent a dictator. As far as my own record is concerned